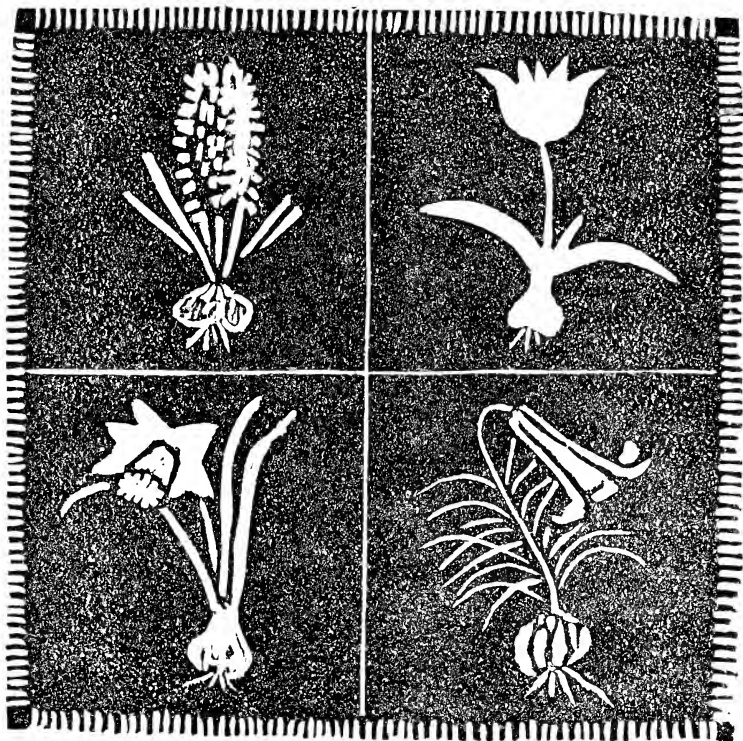


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GARDEN SUPPLY COMPANY
BALLSTON, VIRGINIA



1928

AUTUMN BULB CATALOG



Garden Supply Company

I. N. ANDERSON, Manager.

ROBERT H. FORMAN, Treasurer

Ballston, Virginia

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

Be sure to write name and address carefully and clearly, and give any necessary instructions for delivery. We pay transportation on all shipments within fifty miles of Washington, D. C. For other orders, please add 15% to the value of your order to cover postage or express. Otherwise shipments will be made collect.

Checks or Money Orders should be made payable to GARDEN SUPPLY COMPANY.

While exercising every precaution, we give no warranty express or implied as to the productiveness of any bulbs. We do guarantee all our bulbs to be true to name or color, and to be free from any harmful disease at time of shipment.

Our nursery, where we grow roses, perennials, evergreens, shrubs and vines, is located on Glebe Road, near Pershing Drive, in Arlington County, Virginia. Visitors are welcomed.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

All bulbs should be planted as soon as received. It is most imperative that lilies should be kept out of the ground as short a time as possible as their soft bulbs shrivel most easily. The *poeticus* varieties of narcissus are impatient of storage as are the squills. Tulips may be delayed with the greatest safety and crocus are almost as tolerant.

In all cases, except certain lilies, all bulbs should have about two and one-half times as much soil over them as their bulbs are thick. If one errs in planting depths it should be to plant too deeply. In preparing the beds see that good soil is under the bulbs as their roots are far below the surface and see that there is good drainage so that they do not suffer in winter by standing in illy drained soil during freezing weather. Bone meal, leaf soil and *very* old manure may be used as fertilizers, but fresh manure must never be used. Where there is excessive frost in winter, the beds can be covered after the first freeze to check thawing. This covering should be removed early in the spring before much growth has started. When plantings are established, there is less need for mulching as the bulbs will make their autumn root growth in ample time to secure themselves against frost damage.

Tulips

The tulips of to-day are essentially garden plants, having been developed through the centuries by selection and breeding. They are now listed in various groups under names which suggest their characteristics. They are probably the gayest of the spring flowering bulbs as they offer the greatest range of color. In many ways they are the most desirable bulbs for the modern garden with its formal and semi-formal perennial borders. Planted in quantity, they produce glowing masses of pure color; in borders, brilliant accents among the young greens and bronzes of the perennials; in lines as edgings of beds, the most decorative repeat pattern imaginable since they present the same silhouette from every angle.

Although they may be given fairly permanent places in the border where they will remain many years without resetting, the best garden pictures are made by an annual planting of large bulbs in the places where flowers are wanted.

EARLY TULIPS

About Washington, D. C., these varieties flower with daffodils, squills and grape hyacinths. As compared to the later Darwin and Cottage tulips they are of dwarf stature so that one looks down into their starry cups.

Artus—Single, bright scarlet red, large, much used in formal bedding. \$.50 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

Rose Gris de Lin—Single, delicate pink shading to white at the base. \$.60 per dozen; \$4.50 per hundred.

Yellow Prince—Single, bright yellow, sweetly scented. \$.65 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.

Collection—12 of each variety, 36 bulbs in all, \$1.60.

Double Early Tulips—A superfine mixture. \$.60 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

DARWIN TULIPS

This strain of tulips flowers with the earliest of the bearded iris and with some of the first hemerocallis. They include all colors except yellows and true blues and all hues from almost pure white through pinks and violets to deep purplish crimsons and blackish maroon as well as the brilliant scarlets and vermillion so associated with tulip colors. The growth is robust and the flower stems are tall, reaching 30 inches in some varieties. All are single flowered.

Baronne de la Tonnaye—Bright rose, very large flowers. \$.60 per dozen; \$3.75 per hundred.

Clara Butt—One of the most popular, a clear salmon rose color. Lovely near Arabis, Phlox divaricata and Candy-tuft. \$.50 per dozen; \$3.50 per hundred.

Dream—Beautiful soft lilac. Associate with palest yellows and lavenders. \$.65 per dozen; \$4.50 per hundred.

Farncombe Sanders—Fiery rose scarlet. \$.60 per dozen; \$4.25 per hundred.

- Gretchen**—Pale silvery rose, soft pink inside. \$.60 per dozen; \$3.75 per hundred.
- King Harold**—Deep red purple. Beautiful with white columbine and orange Siberian wallflower. \$.65 per dozen; \$4.50 per hundred.
- La Candeur**—(White Queen) Lovely soft white. \$.65 per dozen; \$4.50 per hundred.
- Pride of Haarlem**—Bright rose suffused with purple, very large. \$.55 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.
- Prof. Rauwenhof**—Brilliant cherry rose. Lovely near *Deutzia gracilis*. \$.65 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.
- Rev. H. Ewbank**—Deep heliotrope lilac. Plant where it will have an evergreen background and a contrast of delicate colors. Brick walls and bright flower colors make it look faded. \$.65 per dozen; \$4.50 per hundred.
- The Sultan**—Glossy maroon black. \$.60 per dozen; \$3.75 per hundred.
- Suzon**—Soft salmon rose, extra fine variety. \$.70 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.

COTTAGE TULIPS

These resemble the Darwin tulips in many ways, flowering about the same time on equally tall and vigorous plants. They differ in the color range as they have all the hues from creamy white through yellow to deep orange and scarlet with some tinted pinks. They do not show the typical pink, rose and violet colors of the Darwins, and their pointed instead of rounded petals make more starry flowers.

Inglescomb Yellow—A clear yellow of very fine form which is often planted with Darwin tulips to supply the missing yellow color. It should not be combined with varieties in which there is a trace of lavender or lavender pink as its yellow is too strong, but should be combined with the brilliant rose and salmon pinks with which its color has some affinity. \$.65 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

Hyacinths

These bulbs, which represent the results of generations of seedling raising in Holland, are loved for their large spikes of sweetly scented flowers. They are much used for forcing and for formal bedding where their stiff, heavy flowers look their best.

La Victoire—Single, brilliant carmine red. \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

King of the Blues—Single, dark blue purple. \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Yellow Hammer—Single, clear, light yellow. \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Lord Balfour—Single violet. \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Narcissus

Narcissus vie with crocus and snow drops for first honors of earliness of bloom. There is a rush and a vigor in their growth that thrills the impatient gardener each year. As their foliage does not ripen as quickly as that of many bulbs, they should not be planted in the garden where the effect will be spoiled by the lush green tufts of grassy leaves. An occasional clump in the border, masses under shrubs or great colonies in open woods or meadows give the best effects. Always remember that their foliage must be allowed to die away naturally if the bulbs are to maintain blooming vigor.

NOTE.—No narcissus order will be accepted after September 15th, as all unsold stock will be replanted after that date.

Emperor—The standard yellow trumpet. \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred; \$50.00 per thousand.

Barri Conspicuus—Yellow perianth, small yellow cup edged with red. Sweetly scented. \$.75 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred; \$35.00 per thousand.

Poeticus Ornatus—Early flowering, white perianth, flat yellow cup with edge of red. Very sweet. \$.60 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred; \$25.00 per thousand.

Poeticus Recurvus—Similar to the last but two weeks later, the last of all to flower. Very sweet. \$.60 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred; \$25.00 per thousand.

Mixture—The above sorts and some others in small quantities. \$.40 per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred.

Never use animal manures when planting narcissus. Use bonemeal.

Lilies

Next to the ubiquitous rose, the lily has always maintained a singular place and interest in the hearts of people all over the globe, for the lily is a widely distributed plant and many lands have contributed to the garden of to-day. The Madonna lily offered below was beloved by the ancients long before it was associated with the Queen of Heaven. The Regal lily is a new comer in our gardens, introduced by E. H. Wilson from China. Apparently it is destined to be the best of the white trumpet lilies for our climate.

Lilium candidum—The Madonna, Annunciation or Saint Joseph's Lily, well loved in all old-fashioned gardens, should be planted as early as possible, even in August, as it makes an autumnal rosette of leaves which remain green through our winter. It should never be planted with more than 2 inches of soil above the tops of the bulbs. The sweetly scented, white flowers are borne of tall stalks in June when delphinium, coreopsis, midseason hemerocallis, heuchera, veronica and other perennials are in flower. Extra large bulbs, \$.35 each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$23.00 per hundred.

Lilium regale—The Regal lily is the most satisfactory of the white trumpet lilies for the home garden. It flowers well in borders and shrubberies, in sun and semi-shade, in moder-

ately dry and fairly moist situations. When well established it produces five to ten of its large trumpet shaped lilies on four to six-foot stems. The flowers, which open in late June and early July, are flushed with dull brownish pink on the outside while the inside is a glistening white with a stain of clear lemon yellow at the base. Small bulbs often produce solitary flowers that are so large that they weigh down the slender stalk, but as the plants age the stems become stronger. Plant deeply, with at least 8 inches of soil above the bulb and as much well-dug soil below. 5-6 in. bulbs, \$.30 each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$22.00 per hundred. Larger bulbs \$.50 each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Lilium tigrinum splendens.—There is a tendency to decry the bold beauty of the tiger lily in favor of some of its more delicate sisters, but planted with purple buddleias, lemon colored hemerocallis, white phlox and lead blue platycodons, it makes a stunning picture in the July border and its robust health is a joy forever to the lover of lilies. Plant deeply. \$.25 each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

Miscellaneous Bulbs

Glory of the Snow (*Chionodoxa luciliae*)—A small bulbous plant from Asia Minor which produces a few leaves and a six inch flower stalk with two or more starry blooms, white in the center tipped with clear porcelain blue. Do not plant near lavender or purple crocus. For best effect, the bulbs should be planted in quantity, whether in small clumps in the front of the border or in masses under shrubs. \$.50 per dozen; \$3.75 per hundred.

Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum autumnale major*)—A plant sometimes erroneously known as autumn crocus, but more robust, producing large leaves in the spring which die away in midsummer and are followed by large crocus-like flowers in the autumn. As they flower without the leaves, some ground cover should be given, which will not be too coarse to allow the pinkish lavender flowers to push through. If annuals are used a dwarf ageratum or sweet alyssum give nice color contrasts. \$.35 each; \$3.50 per dozen; \$26.00 per hundred.

Crocus—Early flowering bulbs that enjoy warm, sunny situations and light soils. If planted in lawns, the grass must not be cut until the foliage has ripened and died away naturally.

Large Yellow—Clear buttercup yellow, free flowering. \$.40 per dozen; \$2.75 per hundred.

Mixed—Lavender, purple and white. \$.30 per dozen; \$2.25 per hundred.

Snowdrops (*Galanthus nivalis*)—This bulb is usually the first in the spring, opening its green-tipped white flowers on the first mild days in January and February. The plants are sometimes slow in becoming established but when once at home, increase prodigiously and should not be disturbed. They flower well in half-shade and make a fine under-planting for shrubs. \$.50 per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred.

Spanish Iris (*Iris xiphium*)—These bulbous iris have a more slender and orchid-like grace than the common bearded iris of gardens. They should be planted in mass in well-drained, warm soil. Do not be alarmed if they make a leaf growth in the autumn as that is their habit. They grow about eighteen to twenty-four inches tall and flower in late May and early June. \$.60 per dozen.

Anton Mauve—Soft clear blue.

British Queen—White.

Cajanus—Yellow.

Rembrandt—Deep blue; standards purple blue.

Squills—There are many kinds of squills with markedly different habits of growth. Those offered below make generous rosettes of broad leaves and send up foot high stalks with drooping bell-shaped flowers. They are particularly useful in planting north borders, in shaded beds or wild gardens. Plant generously and do not disturb after they are well established. \$.55 per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred.

Scilla campanulata alba, pure white, tall.

Scilla campanulata **Blue Queen**, clear lavender blue.

Scilla campanulata caerulea, blue, tall.

Scilla campanulata rosea, tall, pale rose pink

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